

## Generation 4

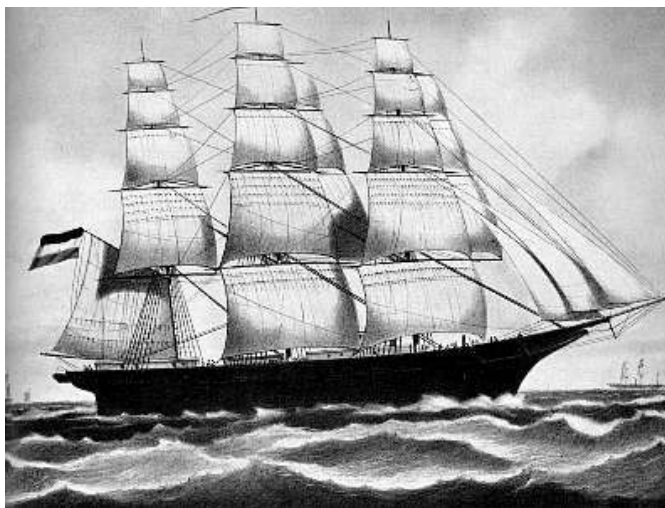
John Peters and Sophia Hermann

Johann Peters was born in Mecklenburg, Germany in Oct. 1834. At age 11 he was at school in Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein, Deutschland. I think this book says so.

Nennung der Personen und Wohn- ort.	Numer des Gebäudes nach Vertheilung derselben, an: Häuser, Gassen, Keller, Kichen, Küche, Keller, Kuchenschrank, etc. Nennung der Wohn- ort.	Anzahl in Familien des Wohn- orts, in denen die Personen in der Stadt angehören.	Vor- und Zunamen der Wohn- ort.	Alter der Personen in der Stadt angehören.	Geburts-Ort jeder Person.	Beziehungen der Personen zu einander, Wittwe, etc.	Stellung der Personen in der Stadt, Zeit, Ort, etc., welche, etc., sonstige Bemerkungen.	Religions- kenntnis: Christlich, Jüdisch, etc.	Bemerkungen.
Domus Lübeck			72. Harde's Hermann	11	Lübeck	Wittwe	Wittwe		
			73. Dreier Christian	11					
			74. Lübeck's Hermann	11					
			75. Mohr Christian	11					
			76. Nachbaur Otto	11					
			77. Noefft Johann	11					
			78. Otto Johann	11					
			79. Rupp Carl	11					
			80. Rupp Carl	11					
			81. Rupp Christian	11					
			82. Schmidt Johann	11					
			83. Geyser Christian	10					
			84. Rupp Johann	10					
			85. Rupp Johann	10					
			86. Rupp Johann	10					
			87. Rupp Johann	10					
			88. Rupp Johann	10					
			89. Rupp Johann	10					
			90. Rupp Johann	10					
			91. Rupp Johann	10					
			92. Rupp Johann	10					
			93. Rupp Johann	10					
			94. Rupp Johann	10					
			95. Rupp Johann	10					
			96. Rupp Johann	10					
			97. Rupp Johann	10					
			98. Rupp Johann	10					
			99. Rupp Johann	10					
			100. Rupp Johann	10					

The years between 1845 and 1861 are unaccounted for.

27 year old Joachim Peters boarded the ship Electric at Hamburg, headed for America. Also on that ship was the John Herman family consisting of B. John Herman, 44, his wife, Maria Neuendorf Herman, 44, their son Fred, 16, and daughter, Sophia age 17. They arrived in New York on Dec. 16, 1861.



Ship's Master 1859-1863 - H. C. Johannsen

The U.S. (later Hamburg) ship *ELECTRIC* was a "medium clipper", built at Stonington/Mystic, Connecticut, by Irons & Grinnell, launched on 5 September 1853, and registered at New York on 10 November 1853. 1046 tons (1273 tons in the New York certificate of registry); 185 ft 1 in x 38 ft 7 in x 21 ft 5 in (length x beam x depth of hold). She was owned first by G. Adams, and later by the Gerry family of New York. She made a single voyage around Cape Horn to California, sailing from New York on 15 November 1854, and arriving at San Francisco on 4 March 1855, a passage of 116 days. She sailed from San Francisco on 24 March 1855, and crossed the Pacific to Hong Kong in 48 days. From Hong Kong she proceeded to Shanghai, from where she sailed to New York in 106 days.

Aside from this single round the world voyage, the *ELECTRIC* served in the transatlantic trade, in particular between New York, Havre, and Antwerp. On 30 July 1856, she was purchased from Brower, of New York, for \$62,250, by the Hamburg shipowner Robert Miles Sloman, who continued to employ her primarily in the North Atlantic trade. On 2 November 1868, she sailed from Hamburg with 350 passengers and a general cargo, and on 21 December 1868, went ashore at Great Egg harbor, New Jersey. Her passengers were landed on the beach, her cargo was lightered, and she was towed to New York, where extensive repairs were made. On 7 November 1872, while bound from Hamburg to New York, she was abandoned, leaky and nearly full of water, in lat. 40 North, lon. 55 West. Her crew, together with the crew of the British bark *CHASE* - which the *ELECTRIC* had earlier come upon in a sinking condition - were picked up by the *HELMESBRAND*, Kjaer, master, and landed at Queenstown (Cobh), Ireland.

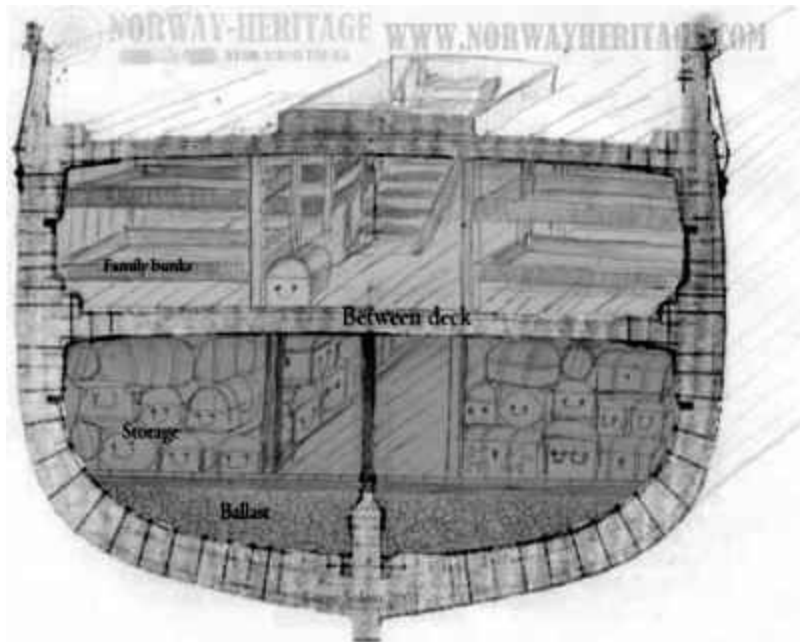
In 1864, the Sloman line reported the average crossing took 43 days -- the fastest was 30 days, and the slowest was 63 days. Even though they brought plenty of food aboard, they didn't know how to store it for long periods of time, and by the end of the voyage, "the bread was usually moldy, the butter rancid and the water almost undrinkable."

**L**ONDON and MELBOURNE LINE of CLIPPER  
PACKETS.  
For LONDON Direct,  
To SAIL early in-DECEMBER,  
The fine A 1 British-built Clipper Ship,  
**ELECTRIC**,  
1106 Tons Register,  
HENRY BARNETT, Commander,  
Has all her dead weight on board, and will re-  
ceive wool forthwith at the Hobson's Bay Railway  
Station.  
This beautiful ship has splendid passenger accom-  
modation.  
For freight of wool or passage, apply to  
DE PASS BROTHERS & Co., Agents, 40 Elizabeth  
street south; or  
J. H. WHITE & Co., Brokers, 101 Collins street,  
west. 4264

This is typically the advertisement that the ship company ran in the newspaper. This add is for the Clipper Ship Electric in 1864, well after their 1861 arrival. Average crossing time 1860-1869 was 51 days. In 1859 Hamburg - New York \$150 1<sup>st</sup> class, \$100 2<sup>nd</sup> class, \$60 steerage between deck.

Steerage Passengers - Emigrants  
Between Decks In the early days of

emigration the ships used to convey the emigrants were originally built for carrying cargo. In reality the passengers were placed in the cargo hold. Temporary partitions were usually erected and used for the steerage accommodation. To get down to the between-deck the passengers often had to use ladders, and the passageway down between the hatches could be both narrow and steep. The manner in which the ships were equipped could vary since there were no set standards for this. It was necessary that the furnishings could be easily removed, and not cost more than absolutely necessary. As soon as the ships had set the passengers on land, the furnishings were discarded and the ship prepared for return cargo to Europe.



The ceiling height of the between-deck was usually 6 to 8 feet. The bunks, made of rough boards, were set up along both sides of the ship. The bunks were ordinarily positioned so the passengers lay in the direction of the ship, from fore to aft, but on a few ships the bunks were placed transversely or thwartships. The latter caused passengers greater discomfort in rough seas. The larger ships might also have an additional row of bunks in the middle. On these ships there was only a small corridor between the bunks. Each bunk was intended to hold from three to six persons, and these were often called family bunks. On the emigrant vessel [Drafna](#), which sailed with emigrants in 1852, the bunks were large enough to hold five persons. The ship was not filled to capacity, however, so there were no more than three to four persons in each bunk. The passengers on that voyage felt they had ample space. The bunks were usually double-deck beds, i.e., there was one bunk on top of the other. Ads announced that on board the [Bolivar](#), which sailed in 1852, there was enough headroom between the bunks that an adult could sit up in bed. The best place to have a bunk was amidships, because the rocking of the boat was felt less there. The bunks had straw mattresses or mattresses stuffed with straw. The emigrants had to bring their own pillows, blankets, animal hides and other necessary bedclothes. Contemporary sources report that lice and fleas thrived in this environment.

## SEARCH RESULTS

Results 1 - 1 of 4 Pages: « 1 of 1 »

LAST NAME ▲	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	ARRIVAL DATE	PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE
HERMANN	FRIEDERICH	16	M	16 Dec 1861	U
HERMANN	J.	44	M	16 Dec 1861	U
HERMANN	MARIA	44	F	16 Dec 1861	U
HERMANN	SOPHIA	17	F	16 Dec 1861	U

Sophia's birthday was July 1843.



JOACHIM PETERS			
FIRST NAME	JOACHIM	RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
LAST NAME	PETERS	NAME OF RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
OCCUPATION	FARMER	ADDRESS OF RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
AGE	27	TICKET	
SEX	Male	PAID BY	Self
LITERACY	Unknown	IN THE US BEFORE	Unknown
SHIP	ELECTRIC	IN THE US WHEN	
ARRIVED	16 Dec 1861	IN THE US WHERE	
COUNTRY	GERMANY	GOING TO SOMEONE IN THE US	Unknown
PORT OF DEPARTURE	HAMBURG	RELATIONSHIP TO THAT SOMEONE IN THE US	
PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE	U	NAME OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PROVINCE OF LAST RESIDENCE	UNKNOWN		
CITY OR VILLAGE OF DESTINATION	UNITED STATES	ADDRESS OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PLAN	Unknown	CITY OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PASSAGE	Unknown	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	GERMANY
MONEY		PLACE OF BIRTH	

SOPHIA HERMANN			
FIRST NAME	SOPHIA	RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
LAST NAME	HERMANN	NAME OF RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
OCCUPATION	DAUGHTER	ADDRESS OF RELATIVE LEFT BEHIND	
AGE	17	TICKET	
SEX	Female	PAID BY	Self
LITERACY	Unknown	IN THE US BEFORE	Unknown
SHIP	ELECTRIC	IN THE US WHEN	
ARRIVED	16 Dec 1861	IN THE US WHERE	
COUNTRY	GERMANY	GOING TO SOMEONE IN THE US	Unknown
PORT OF DEPARTURE	HAMBURG	RELATIONSHIP TO THAT SOMEONE IN THE US	
PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE	U	NAME OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PROVINCE OF LAST RESIDENCE	UNKNOWN		
CITY OR VILLAGE OF DESTINATION	UNITED STATES	ADDRESS OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PLAN	Unknown	CITY OF RELATIVE IN THE US	
PASSAGE	Unknown	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	GERMANY
MONEY		PLACE OF BIRTH	

Line #24 is Joachim Peters.

WOOD, KIRKMAN & CO. Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public, 80 Pine Street.

**District of New York—Port of New York.**

I, Henry C. Johansson Master of the Ship Electric do solemnly, sincerely and truly  
 that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs of the Collection District of New York, is a full and per-  
 fect list of all the passengers taken on board of the said Ship Electric at Hamburg from which port  
 said Ship has now arrived; and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part  
 of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country of which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and  
 that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.

Sworn to this 16th of Decr 1851, before me W. C. Johansson Master of the Ship Electric burthen 117 1/2 tons.

So help me God.  
W. C. Johansson  
 whereof

NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	The country to which they are usually subject	The country to which they intend to become inhabitants	died on the voyage	Part of the vessel occupied by each passenger during the voyage
1. Frau Julie	30	female		Germany	United States		
2. Dusselberger J.	24	Male	laborer	"			
3. Lohle H.	26	"	painter	"			
4. Husmer H.	22	"	joiner	"			
5. Heinrich	21	female	wife	"			
6. Lohle H.	26	male	farmer	"			
7. Hagen H.	31	"	"	"			
8. " " "	30	female	wife	"			
9. " " "	7	male	farmer's son	"			
10. Kuhl Lohle	27	"	farmer	"			
11. Hagen J.	52	"	"	"			
12. " Maria	50	female	wife	"			
13. " " "	19	"	daughter	"			
14. " " "	1	male	son	"			
15. Giese W.	31	"	farmer				
16. Giese W.	18	"	"				
17. Lohle J.	53	"	"				
18. " Maria	57	female	wife				
19. " Dorothea	24	"	daughter				
20. " Carl	24	male	son				
21. " Dorothea	23	female	wife				
22. " Johann	4	male	son				
23. " Friederike	2	female	daughter				
24. Scherf Johann	27	male	farmer				
25. Doyne J.	52	"	"				
26. " Maria	48	female	wife				
27. " Sophia	19	"	daughter				
28. " Caroline	16	"	"				
29. " Fritz	13	male	son				
30. " Johann	10	"	"				
31. " Dorothea	7	female	daughter				
32. " Christian	4	male	son				
33. " Wilhelm	1	female	daughter				
34. Scherf Sophia	23	"	unmarried				
35. Bachow J.	25	male	farmer				
36. Campion J. C.	24	"	"				
37. Busch W.	20	"	millar				
38. Doyne J.	26	"	farmer				
39. Weber J.	19	"	joiner				
40. Kuhl C.	23	"	farmer				
41. " "	26	female	wife				

(died 2nd)

On the next page is Sophia's family.

42.	Reinold. E.	36	male farmer	Germany	A of America	Reinold-Dicks
43.	Maria	31	female wife			
44.	Isachim	5	male son			
45.	Heinrich V.	25	" farmer			
46.	Algenstadt Emilie	23	female unmarried			
47.	Reinhold Dorothea	23	"			
48.	Alwin L.	37	male farmer			
49.	Wilhelmine	37	female wife			
50.	Lynna	12	" daughter			
51.	Johann	2	male son			
52.	Wilhelm	3/4	"			
53.	Betty L.	26	" carpenter			
54.	Lehrfeld H.	31	" hatmaker	United States		
55.	Reinhold E.	38	" farmer	Germany		
56.	Bertha	29	female wife			
57.	Stelline	3	" daughter			
58.	Caroline	1/2	"			
59.	Rigallie G.	17	male farmer			
60.	Hermann J.	44	"			
61.	Marie	44	female wife			
62.	Sophia	17	" daughter			
63.	Friedrich	16	male son			
64.	Wiese L.	31	" merchant	United States		
65.	Levens E.	28	" seaman			
66.	Reidling J.	28	" weaver	Germany		
67.	Wagner H.	27	" militair			
68.	Lange E.	40	" farmer			
69.	Dorothea	30	female wife			
70.	Louisa	5	" daughter			
71.	Friedrich	1	male son			
72.	J.	43	" farmer			
73.	v. Bonin H.	26	" militair			
74.	v. Houten H.	22	" militair			
75.	Dammann E.	30	" clerk			
76.	Schroder J.	32	" farmer			
77.	Lynna	52	female wife			
78.	Marie	15	" daughter			
79.	Dorothea	18	"			
80.	Sophia	12	"			
81.	Goswoff J.	26	male farmer			
82.	Wagner H.	26	" clerk			
83.	Schops H.	25	" clockmaker			
84.	Schaper J.	27	"			
85.	Appel E.	28	" farmer			
86.	Lox John	33	"	United States		
87.	Brook J.	41	" steamboat	United States		
88.	Kilorn E.	31	"	Germany		
89.	Lafz Dorothea	40	female married	United States		
90.	Buchmann Wilhelmine	44	" unmarried	Germany		
91.	Drepler Friedrich	26	" wife			
92.	Johann	2	female daughter			
93.	One white bear on passage					

70 Passengers in Deckmehlacks.  
 22 do do Deckmehlacks. - Second Cabin.

going to her sister  
 in Chicago  
 State of Illinois.  
 W. E. Johnson

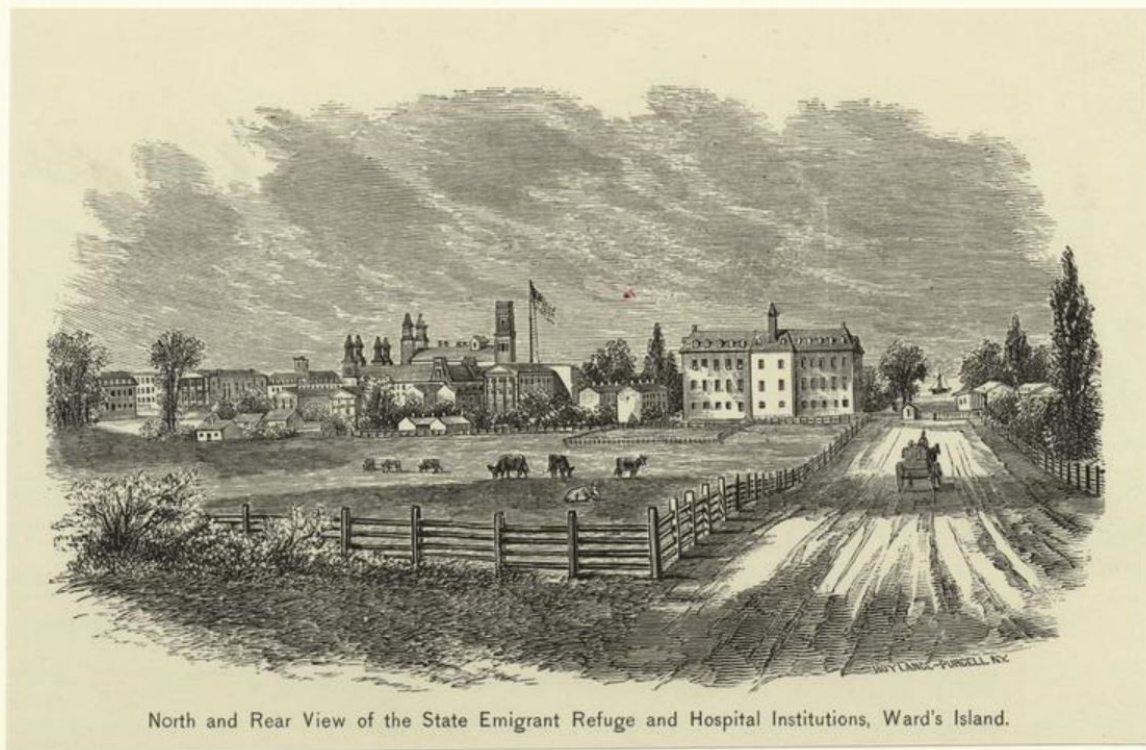
Lines 60-63 are the Herman Family. J., Marie, Sophia and Friedrich. John and Sophia must have gotten married on the ship. Their son, Frank's, 1925 census says so.



7



Before there was Ellis Island, there was Castle Garden. They arrived at Castle Garden December 16, 1861.







Castle Garden was the precursor to Ellis Island.

<http://www.castlegarden.org/> Castle Garden, today known as Castle Clinton National Monument, is the major landmark within The Battery, the 25 acre waterfront park at the tip of Manhattan. From 1855 to 1890, the Castle was America's first official

immigration center, a pioneering collaboration of New York State and New York City.



## HISTORY OF THE BATTERY

The Battery's strategic primacy at the prow of Manhattan enabled it to serve many dynamic roles in the City's history. Located at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, the Dutch settled here in 1623, and the first "battery" of cannons was erected to defend the young city of New Amsterdam.

Over the years, both the land and the fortifications were enlarged. Castle Clinton was built in anticipation of the War of 1812. A decade later it was renamed Castle Garden and was transformed into the City's premier concert hall.

By 1855, successive landfills had enlarged the Park to encompass Castle Garden and the structure became America's first immigrant receiving center, welcoming 8.5 million people before the establishment of Ellis Island. Visit our free online immigration database, [CastleGarden.org](http://CastleGarden.org), to search these immigration records. In 1896, the Castle was transformed into the beloved New York Aquarium, one of the nation's first public aquariums.

Following its near-total demolition by Robert Moses in 1941, resulting in a major preservation battle, the original fort walls were declared a National Monument by an Act of Congress in 1946. Restored to its fortification appearance by the National Park Service in 1975, the Castle currently houses a small interpretive display and the ticket office for the Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island ferry.

<http://www.thebattery.org/the-battery/history/>

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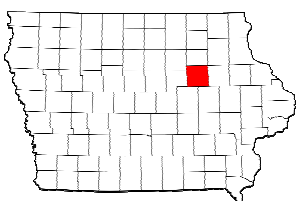
Sophia had her first baby in NY. It died as well as Baby #14 ( I think) in 1864. There is a 3 year stretch between John and an Infant who died in 1880 where Baby #14 might fit if not 1864 but if they married in Dec. 1861 it seems logical that she would have started having babies right away in 1862.

William Charles Peters was born in 1864 in NY. Frank was born in Batavia, NY, Oct. 1866. From NY they moved to Charlotte, Michigan for a year and then



Batavia, NY





to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa where Mary was born in 1867. She was the first child born in Iowa.

1870 They were living in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa. John, 36, was a Day Laborer born Mecklenberg.

Sophia, 28, was keeping house. John and Sophia are getting closer in age. She could not read or write. They had 5 children; William, 6, Frank, 4, Mary, 3, Charles, 1, and Adna, one month.

They stayed in Black Hawk County living at N. E. Cor. Walnut and 5<sup>th</sup>, Cedar Falls, Ward 4, until about 1882. While there Charlie, 1869, Adna, April 1870, Fred, 1874, John was a day laborer. I can't find what he did.

Louis, 1875, Sarah, 1876, John, 1877, were born and a baby daughter who was born in May 1880 but was not on the 1885 census so she must have died.

1880 Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa in house # 24. John was called Charles this year. He was 40 but Sophia was 36. Obviously they had lost track of birthdays! Birth of infant daughter; 1 month old at census. Sophia was keeping house. William, Frank, Mary, Charles, Fredrick and Louis all attended school that year. Sarah, John and the new baby were at home. Living nearby in house #21 was Sophia's mother, Mary Herman, 61, father, John Herman, 61, and brother, Fredrick Herman, 35. John Herman had a hired man and Fredrick was described as "at home". Agricultural census: Owner tilled 90, pasture/orchards/vineyards 20, woodland 2, Farm Value 2700, Live Stock 800, Cost of building and repairing in 1879 \$40, Estimated value of all farm productions (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1879 \$1000, 15 acres mown, 20 hay, horses of all ages on hand June 4 4, milch cows 5, other 11, calves dropped 4, purchased cattle 2, butter made on the farm 325#, swine 45, 100 hens, 200 eggs produced, 40 acres Indian corn 1500 bu., 17 acres wheat 180 bu., Potatoes 1 acre 120#, 3 acres of apple trees, sold \$10 of produce

They had moved to Grundy County when Benjamin was born in 1882 and Clara in 1884. They were living in Fairfield, Grundy County, Iowa in 1885 but moved to Alexander, Franklin County, Iowa that year. John was 50, Sophia was 41. Sophia had given birth to 14 children in 23 years. At home in 1885 was William, 20, Frank, 19, Charlie, 16, Fred, 12, Louie, 10, Sarah, 8, John, 6, and Ben, 3.

Fred and Clara both died in 1889 within a month of each other. I need to find out why. There was both a flu epidemic and a smallpox epidemic about this time but I can't find any evidence that it struck there. They are buried in the cemetery at Meservey in Sophia's parents' plot, sharing a monument with them.



1890 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa  
John Petters was registered to vote. He owned a female dog. Cattle: 1 year old 2 \$8, two years 14 \$78, bulls 1 \$15, cows and other 6 \$36. He owned 6 work horses worth \$184, 2 mules worth \$40, 30 swine worth a dollar each, 1 vehicle worth \$10, Total value \$401 and tree exemption \$100 for the one acre of trees he planted in 1882. Son William 24 was liable to military duty.

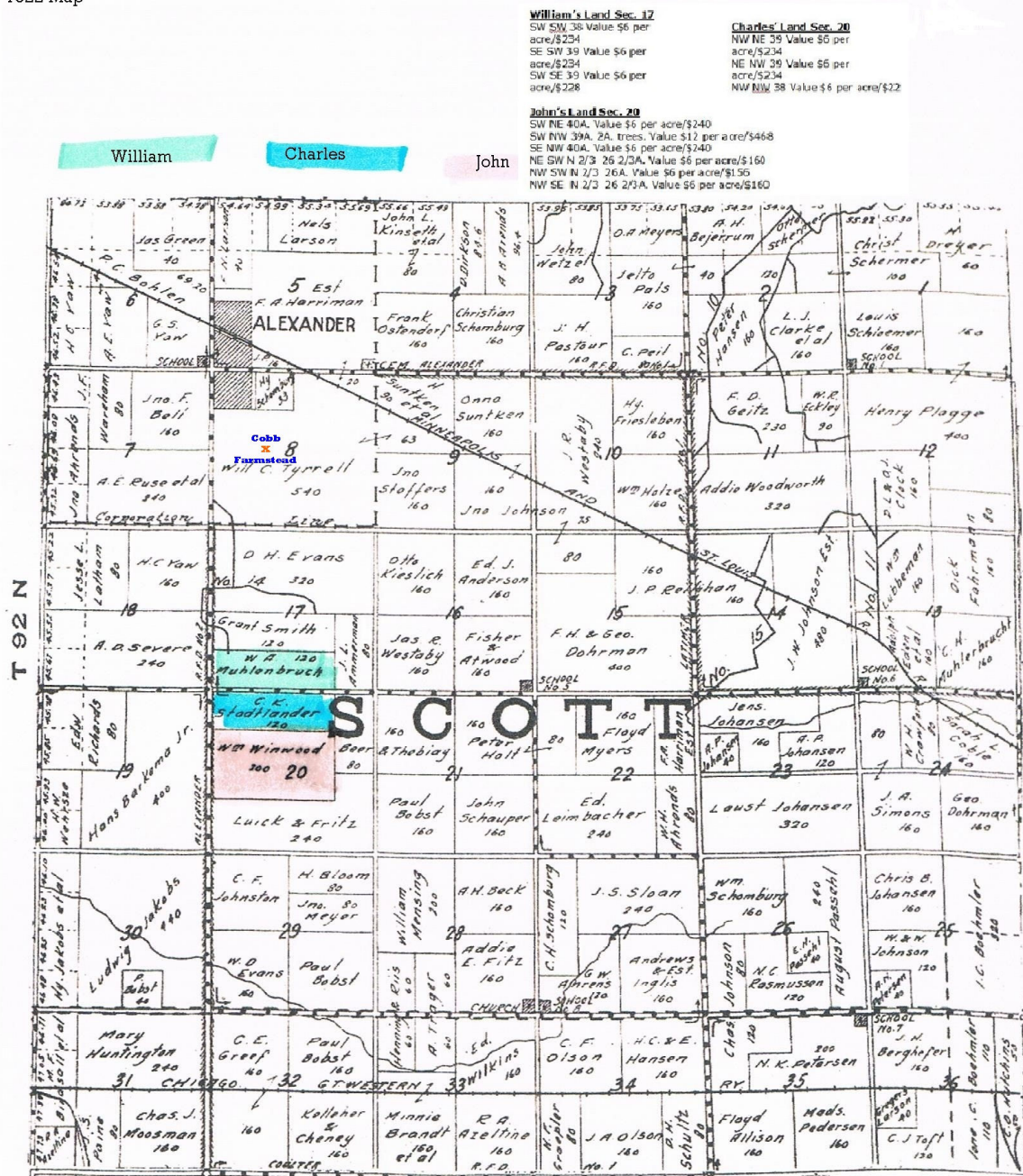
1891 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa  
John was 57, registered to vote and owned 198 ⅓ acres south of Alexander worth \$1,424. He planted 2 acres of trees on Sec. 20 in 1889 and was exempt \$200 from the value of the land; \$1,224. He owned a female dog, 8 horses \$210, 24 cattle \$130, 50 swine \$25. His total personal property was \$365. Sons William 26 and Charles 23 were liable to military duty.

1893 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa  
John is 59 and eligible to vote which he did with assistance. His land is worth \$1,586 less his \$200 forest exemption. He has 7 horses worth \$780, 35 cattle \$133, 60 swine \$30, 1 vehicle \$10. His total personal property \$353. He planted 2 acres of trees in '82 and '89 for a \$200 exemption. Sons Charles 24 and Frank 27 were liable to military duty.

1894 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa  
John is 60. He's eligible to vote which he did with assistance. He owned a male dog, 8 horses \$124, 40 cattle \$180, 50 swine \$25, his personal property was \$329. He planted one acre of forest trees in 1889 and got \$100 exemption for it. Charles and Frank are liable to military duty.

1895 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa  
Section 20, 2 ½ miles south Alexander, Iowa in 1895 John and Charles owned half of Sec. 20. William owned 36 acres of Sec. 17 that adjoined Sec. 20. John is 61. He owns a male dog, he still owned 198 ⅓ acres south of Alexander worth \$1,710 and he got the \$100 exemption for the acre of trees he planted in 1889. Net valuation of land \$1,590. Total value of all property is \$1920. Chas. 26, Louie 21, Frank 29 and William 31, are all liable for military duty.





John and family lived on and rented the Cobb farm in Sec. 8 and among John, William, and Charles owned 440 contiguous acres in Sections 17 & 20.

1895-1900 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa

**William's Land Sec. 17**

SW ~~SW~~ 38 Value \$6 per acre/\$234  
SE SW 39 Value \$6 per acre/\$234  
SW SE 39 Value \$6 per acre/\$228

**Charles' Land Sec. 20**

NW NE 39 Value \$6 per acre/\$234  
NE NW 39 Value \$6 per acre/\$234  
NW ~~NW~~ 38 Value \$6 per acre/\$22

**John's Land Sec. 20**

SW NE 40A. Value \$6 per acre/\$240  
SW NW 39A. 2A. trees. Value \$12 per acre/\$468  
SE NW 40A. Value \$6 per acre/\$240  
NE SW N 2/3 26 2/3A. Value \$6 per acre/\$160  
NW SW N 2/3 26A. Value \$6 per acre/\$156  
NW SE N 2/3 26 2/3A. Value \$6 per acre/\$160

Section 20

|                                    |                                        |                                        |    |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----|
| NW<br>Charles                      | NW<br>Charles                          | NE<br>Charles                          | NE |
| SW NW<br>39A<br><br>John           | SE NW<br>40A<br><br>John               | SW NE<br>40A<br><br>John               |    |
| SW<br>NW SW<br>N2/3<br>26A<br>John | SW<br>NE SW<br>N2/3<br>26 2/3A<br>John | SE<br>NW SE<br>N2/3<br>26 2/3A<br>John | SE |
|                                    |                                        |                                        |    |

Section 17

|                          |                            |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| NW<br>NW ¼<br>OF NW ¼    | NW<br>NE ¼ OF<br>NW ¼      | NE<br>NW ¼ OF<br>NE ¼    | NE<br>NE ¼ OF<br>NE ¼ |
| SW ¼ OF<br>NW ¼          | SE ¼ OF<br>NW ¼            | SW ¼ OF<br>NE ¼          | SE ¼ OF<br>NE ¼       |
| SW<br>NW ¼ OF<br>SW ¼    | SW<br>NE ¼ OF<br>SW ¼      | SE<br>NW¼ OF<br>SE ¼     | SE<br>NE OF SE<br>¼   |
| SW OF<br>SW ¼<br>William | SE ¼ OF<br>SW ¼<br>William | SW OF<br>SE ¼<br>William | SE OF SE<br>¼         |

1896 Scott Twp., Franklin County, Iowa

John is 62 and eligible to vote. He owns a male dog, 3 horses \$45, 18 cattle \$90, 20 swine \$15, Total \$150. (Louie \$60, Chas. \$85, Frank \$25) He got the \$100 exemption for the acre of trees he planted in 1889. Chas. 28, Louie 22, Frank 30 and William 32 are liable to military duty.

1898 Assessor's Book lists John in road district 2, school district 3. He owned 2 horses valued at \$60, taxable value \$15.

1899 Assessor's Book lists John as eligible to vote. He has no dogs.

Census 1900 June 11 John, Sophia, John Jr., Sarah and Wesley lived 2 ½ miles south of Alexander, Iowa. John born Oct 1834 and Sophia born July 1843 had been married 38 years. Sophia had born 14 children, 7 still living in 1900. Their household was Johan age 65, Sophia age 57, John age 22, Sarah age 23, and



Wesley, Sarah's son age 2. John and Sophia's birth dates were a bit off but closer than some of the other years' census. John is not in the 1900 assessor's book but Louie (Carrie) and Frank (Addie) are. John and Sophia are farm #100 and Frank and Addie are farm #102 in the order of visitation. Charles and Mary are # 75. Louie and Carrie are #18. Is this John Sr. or John Jr. on the list of voters?

| LIST OF VOTERS. |                  |                                                    |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1901            |                  |                                                    |
| NO.             | NAMES OF VOTERS  | Memorandum of Assistance Given in Preparing Ballot |
| 1               | Burt S. L.       |                                                    |
| 2               | Klemm Joseph     |                                                    |
| 3               | Aseltine W. H.   |                                                    |
| 4               | McCallum A.      |                                                    |
| 5               | Hanson C.        |                                                    |
| 6               | Christensen John |                                                    |
| 7               | Jillet H. H.     |                                                    |
| 8               | Olson C. F.      |                                                    |
| 9               | Olsen J. A.      |                                                    |
| 10              | Anderson Nels    |                                                    |
| 11              | Green J. A.      |                                                    |
| 12              | Green J. A.      |                                                    |
| 13              | Jillet H. H.     |                                                    |
| 14              | Gair J. C.       |                                                    |
| 15              | Gurg Wood        |                                                    |
| 16              | Plaggy H.        |                                                    |
| 17              | Morris J.        |                                                    |
| 18              | Meyer J. W.      |                                                    |
| 19              | Russell J. W.    |                                                    |
| 20              | Spence           |                                                    |
| 21              | Schroeder J. A.  |                                                    |
| 22              | Russell J. W.    |                                                    |
| 23              | Pederson J. C.   |                                                    |
| 24              | Wright Wm        | assisted                                           |
| 25              | Blak Frank       |                                                    |
| 26              | Adams H.         |                                                    |
| 27              | Johnson C.       |                                                    |
| 28              | Paulsen John     |                                                    |
| 29              | Johnson C.       |                                                    |
| 30              | Crosby J. C.     |                                                    |
| 31              | Lepan J. C.      |                                                    |
| 32              | Meyer J. C.      |                                                    |
| 33              | Crosby J. C.     |                                                    |
| 34              | Johnson Louis    |                                                    |
| 35              | Johansen A.      |                                                    |
| 36              | Peters John      |                                                    |
| 37              | Latham M. D.     |                                                    |
| 38              | Jeter J.         |                                                    |
| 39              | Snodgrass C.     |                                                    |
| 40              | Vernier Wm       |                                                    |
| 41              | Hanson Wm        |                                                    |
| 42              | Holbyrd F.       |                                                    |
| 43              | Smith J.         |                                                    |
| 44              | Hanson J.        |                                                    |
| 45              | Richardson W. B. |                                                    |



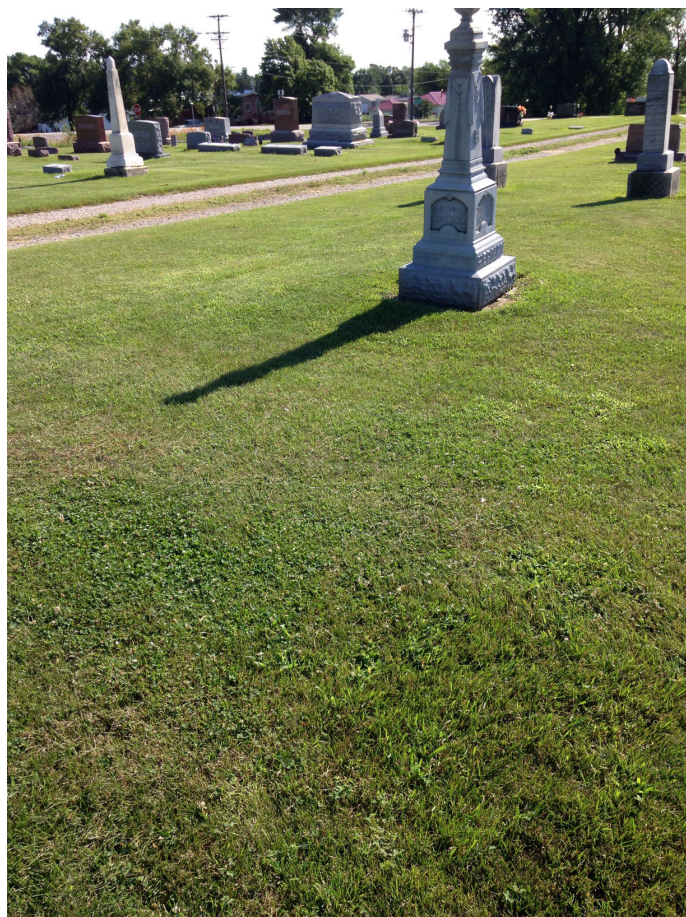
1901 John Peters was on the voter's list in Scott Township, Alexander, Iowa. Was it John Sr. or John Jr.? John Sr.'s son, Louie's father in law- M.D. Latham, signed under John so I think it could be John Sr. Frank is #25. John Sr., Chas, and F(Frank) needed assistance in 1893. John and the boys voted consistently.

John Peters sr. died at the family residence January 30 after a long illness, at the age of 72 years. Burial took place in the Meservey cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Hampton Chronicle Feb 6, 1902

This is the only thing I have found. John's death in the paper although his age would have been 68. Nothing for Sophia. I need to go to the Hampton newspaper office and read a few more years of old papers. I suppose Sophia was still living when John died since it says "family residence".

If John and Sophia are buried in Meservey, they most likely are buried in the Herman plot and there are no headstones left.



Neither John nor Sophia is in the 1910 census and no record of death anywhere other than the few lines in the Hampton paper. I expected to find them buried in the Alexander cemetery but the newspaper says Meservey, Iowa cemetery. I have walked the Alexander cemetery many times and although several of the children are buried there, there is no evidence that John or Sophia are.



Since two of John and Sophia's children are buried with Sophia's parents and the paper says Meservey, I am going to assume that is where they are buried even though there is no record and I can't find them there.

Some of John and Sophia's children were still in Alexander, Iowa.  
1910 Charley and Mary, Wava, Leslie, Harold and Charley Jr. live on 36 Harriman Street.

Frank and Addie, Ernest #40 between Church and Harriman Street.  
Louie and Carrie, Velma and Alice were #13

I found these markers in the Alexander cemetery.



## REASONS FOR EMIGRATION

The wave of emigration from Mecklenburg between 1820 and 1890 is a research topic at the University of Rostock. In this article the "Mecklenburg-Magazin" is going to introduce new facts out of a doctoral thesis by Reno Stutz. This chapter of Mecklenburg's history is going to become a research center at the alma mater of the Hanseatic city within the next few years. One is currently trying to establish relationships with Historians in Hamburg, Bremen and Oldenburg.



Mass emigration, a phenomenon, that formed the grand duchy Mecklenburg - Schwerin substantially. Between 1820 and 1890 about 250,000 people left their homes in Mecklenburg in several waves. People especially went to the USA or to other cities in Germany, such as Hamburg and Bremen, as well as the province of Schleswig-Holstein.

This movement was caused by several things. One of the reasons were the medieval home- and poor-man-laws in this region, as well as the guild regulations in the cities or the hard working and living conditions of the rural people.

- Legally, serfdom was abolished in Mecklenburg in 1820 and the peasants were freed from their obligations to land owners. But this worsened the conditions for most peasants because the land owners were freed at the same time, of any obligations under feudal law to provide their tenants with any means of supporting themselves, thus leaving the peasants in even greater poverty. Probably because of this, the freedom act was never really enforced and even in the middle of the nineteenth century, peasants were still bound to their landowners. The servant of a noble landowner was not even permitted to marry unless his master gave him permission and a place to live. Many peasants and laborers left Mecklenburg and emigrated to other countries as their conditions became unbearable. In the early 1840s, the liberal bourgeois party began to speak out against the noble landowners and the special privileges granted them. By 1848 there were secret meetings in many Mecklenburg towns of reform societies and a political revolution was a distinct possibility. However the revolution did not have enough support and eventually failed. The workers' situation in Mecklenburg remained unchanged until, under the Soviet Military Administration, in October 1945 there was a land reform and the large estates and their landholders disappeared.-

But one thing was of a much greater importance. Almost every peasant or farmer hoped to one day live on and cultivate his own piece of land and that would have been almost impossible to achieve in their home country.

Even though people were extremely economical and diligent whole generations remained socially and economically dependent.

Due to this fact a lot of people from Mecklenburg were attracted to the fertile regions of North America. Anyone could purchase land there for very low prices.

<http://www.emecklenburg.de/Mecklenburg/en/history.htm>

Searches of databases are frequently made under the assumption that our ancestors gave the correct answers, that those answers were written legibly and that the writing was transcribed correctly. Not everything told to the enumerator of the census was the truth. Keep in mind that your relative may have told the census taker anything.

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last updated 1/14/2016